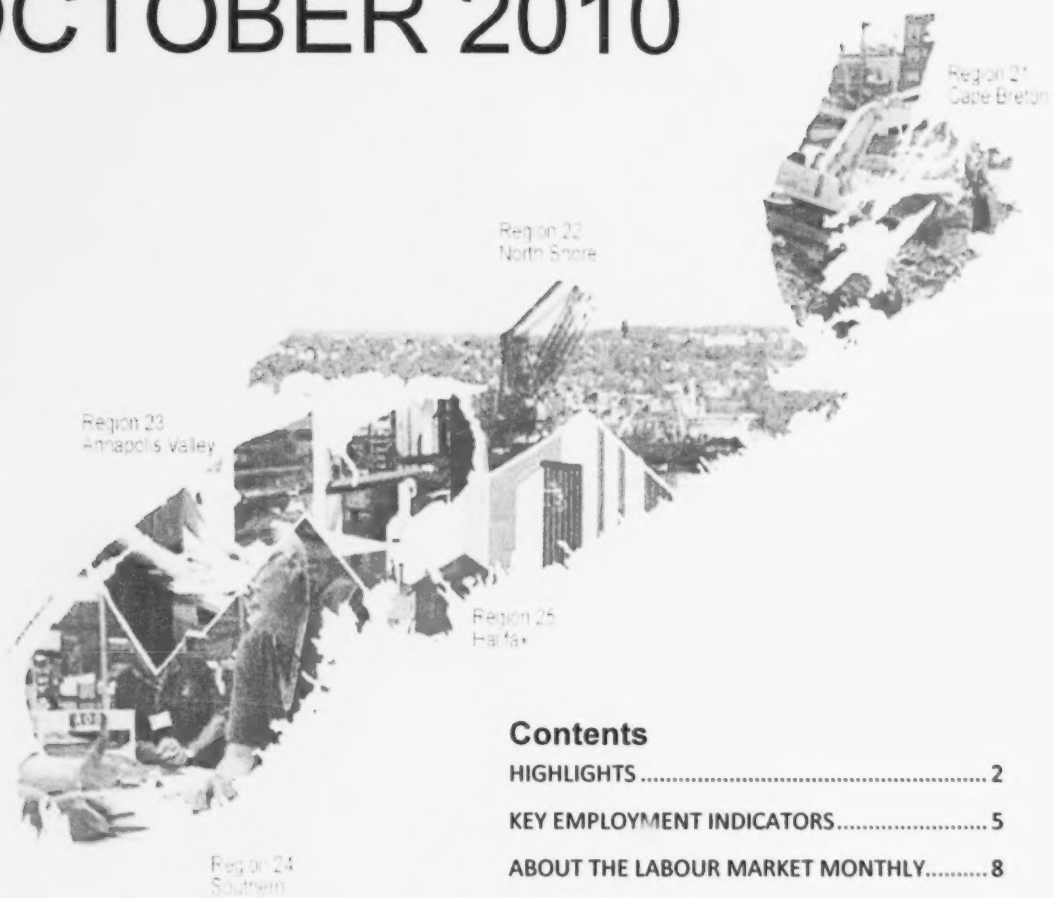
LABOUR MARKET MONTHLY

OCTOBER 2010



Contents

HIGHLIGHTS 2

KEY EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS 5

ABOUT THE LABOUR MARKET MONTHLY 8

APPENDIX TABLES 12

HIGHLIGHTS

LATEST OBSERVATIONS
(seasonally-adjusted, month-over-month and year-over-year)

In Nova Scotia October 2010:

- Labour force decreased 1.0% over September 2010 to 499,400 and decreased 0.1% over October 2009.
- Employment decreased 1.9% over September 2010 to 450,500 and decreased 0.8% over October 2009.
- Unemployment increased 7.5% over September 2010 to 48,900 and increased 7.0% over October 2009.
- The unemployment rate increased 0.8 percentage points over September 2010 to 9.8%.

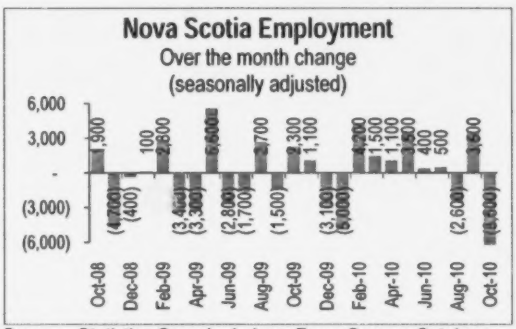
In Canada October 2010:

- Labour force was unchanged from September 2010 at 18.7 million and increased 1.7% over October 2009.
- Employment was unchanged over September 2010 at 17.2 million and increased 2.2% over October 2009.
- Unemployment decreased 0.5% over September 2010 to 1.5 million and declined 3.6% over October 2009.
- The unemployment rate decreased 0.1 percentage points over September 2010 to 7.9%.

On a three-month moving average basis, unadjusted, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) in October 2010 increased 0.1 percentage points over September 2010 to 6.8 percent. The Halifax CMA has the third lowest unemployment rate east of Winnipeg. The lowest unemployment rate, 4.3 percent, was in Quebec, Quebec, while the highest rate, 10.5 percent, was in Windsor, Ontario.

TRENDS
Year-to-date (January - October 2010)

Once again employment growth in Nova Scotia has deviated from the positive trend that lasted from February to July. As noted in the chart below after six consecutive months of positive growth, there was a decline in August followed by an increase in September and now a drop in October. Rather than a negative trend, the October results suggest a volatile period in employment growth for Nova Scotia. This stop/start cycle may reflect employers trying to anticipate the timing of a full recovery. In the early part of 2010, positive economic data suggested that the global recovery was well underway. However, recent economic data and events have raised global uncertainties, especially about the slow pace of US recovery.



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Catalogue No. 71-001-X

Compared with October 2009, seasonally adjusted employment is down by 3,500 or 0.8 percent. There was however an increase of 0.3 per cent in average employment for the first ten months of 2010 over the first ten months of 2009.

As noted in the chart below, Canada has returned to its pre-recessionary employment level (peak: October- 2008). Nova Scotia has dipped below. The speed of the global recovery will help to establish when Nova Scotia employment recovers to pre-recession levels.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Catalogue No. 71-001-X

Full-time job losses in Nova Scotia have weighed down employment performance. Comparing the first ten months of 2010 with the same period in 2009, Nova Scotia's full-time employment fell by 0.8 percent while part-time employment grew by 5.6 percent. However, both full time and (especially) part time employment fell in October 2010. The trend of shifting from full-time into part-time employment suggests that Nova Scotia's employers may be reducing employees' hours of work to reflect the slower pace of the economy, but retaining employees in anticipation of tighter labour markets in the future. In comparison, Canadian labour markets have increased both part-time and full-time employment over the first ten months of 2010.

Nova Scotia's labour supply remains near historic highs with an increase of 0.4 per cent during first ten months of 2010 compared with the same period in 2009. The labour force participation rate remains the same over this period at 64.5 percent. October's labour force participation rate of 64.2 percent of the working age population is not far from the record high of 65.1 per cent from July 2010.

On a monthly basis, the October dip in employment exceeded the drop in labour supply. This resulted in a higher unemployment rate, rising by 0.8 percentage points to 9.8 per cent.

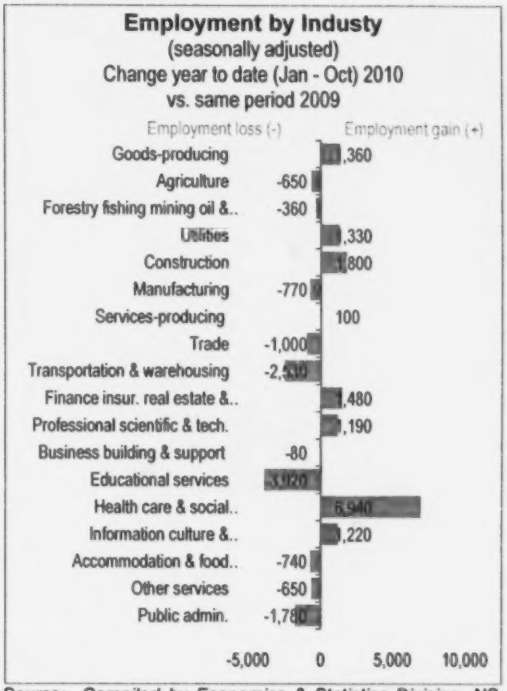
For the first ten months of 2010 over the same period in 2009, employment grew at a slightly slower pace than labour supply causing the average unemployment rate to increase 0.1 percentage point to 9.2 per cent.

Labour Force Basic Characteristics
Nova Scotia (Seasonally adjusted data)

	Jan-Oct 2009	Jan-Oct 2010
Population ('000)	772.2	775.9
Labour Force ('000)	498.3	500.2
Employment ('000)	452.8	454.3
Full-time ('000)	371.1	368.0
Part-time ('000)	81.7	86.3
Unemployment ('000)	45.5	45.9
Unemployment (percent)	9.1	9.2
Participation (percent)	64.5	64.5
Employment (percent)	58.6	58.6

Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

As shown in the following chart, employment growth in 2010 has been concentrated in several industries, with the strongest increase in employment coming from health and social services. It is possible that recent expansions of long term health care facilities explain such strong growth in this sector. Employment growth in finance, insurance and real estate may reflect improvements in both equity markets and housing prices. However, the service sectors broadly bore the brunt of job losses observed in October 2010.



Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

The increase in investments for both residential and nonresidential structures for the first half of this year can be seen in the number of new jobs for the construction sector. The impact of the global recession persists for employment in manufacturing, business support services (which includes call centres), and accommodation/food services. The drop in employment for education services may reflect retirement as well as declines in enrollments for the public education system.

Unadjusted data for the sub-provincial regions shows mixed results for the first ten months of 2010 compared to the first ten months of 2009. HRM, Cape Breton, and the Northern Mainland region reported positive employment growth over this period.

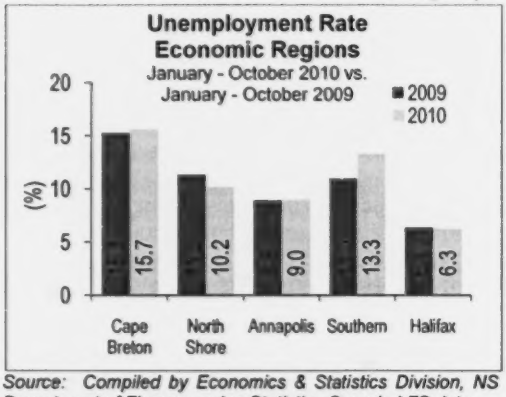
- Cape Breton had increases in both labour supply and employment for the first ten months of 2010. The net result was a 0.4 percentage point increase in the year-to-date unemployment rate to 15.7 per cent.

- The Northern Mainland region saw employment outpace labour supply growth. The number of unemployed workers fell 10.0 per cent, pushing the unemployment rate down 1.1 percentage points to 10.2 percent through the first ten months of 2010.

- Labour demand in the Annapolis Valley declined at a slightly faster pace than labour supply causing an increase in unemployment pushing the unemployment rate up 0.1 percentage point to 9.0 percent for the first ten months of 2010.

- A drop demand combined with a slight increase in labour supply for the South Shore region, caused upward pressure on the unemployment rate. For the first ten months of 2010 the unemployment rate increased by 2.3 percentage points to 13.3 per cent.

- With labour demand and labour supply growing at the same pace for the first ten months of 2010 in the Halifax Regional Municipality there was slight decrease of 0.1 percentage points in the unemployment rate (mostly due to rounding) to 6.3 per cent over the same period in 2009.



Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.
NOTE: Labour force estimates at the sub-provincial level should always be viewed with caution, given they are a three-month moving averages and the error estimates associated with smaller sample sizes are large.

Refer to *Appendix I* for a series of statistical tables indicating key labour force characteristics for current month, last month and same month a year ago:

Employment Situation:
- Table 1 – Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces
- Table 2 – NS Economic Regions/Halifax CMA
- Table 3 – Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces
- Table 4 – Employment by Sector, Canada & NS
- Table 5 – CMAs, Canada

About the Labour Market Monthly provides a glossary of definitions, concepts/methods and sources associated with the labour market information covered in the *Labour Market Monthly* publication.

KEY EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources provide an overview of changes occurring in the labour market of the Province. The following tables reflect some of those activities.

TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES

Jan-Jun 2010 vs. Jan-Jun 2009

(Q3 2010 will be released November 30, 2010)

Nova Scotians' wages and salaries have grown faster than the national average. In the first half of 2010, total wages and salaries were $8.3 billion in Nova Scotia. This represented an increase of 3.9 percent over the same period 2009. Canada's total wages and salaries were $368.3 billion, representing an increase of 3.3 percent over the same period 2009. In the first half of 2010, Nova Scotians earned about 2.2 percent of national wages and salaries.

Total Wages & Salaries ($ millions)

	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
Canada	356,626	368,331
Nova Scotia	7,976	8,287

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016X; CANSIM Table 382-0006
Note: Labour income estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and are released quarterly in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

In Nova Scotia in the first half of 2010, $1.6 billion (19.8 percent of total wages and salaries) were earned in goods producing sectors and $6.6 billion (80.2 percent of total wages and salaries) were from the service sectors. Manufacturing (8.4 percent) and construction (7.5 percent) were the largest goods sectors. The largest service sectors were professional and personal service industries (15.7 percent), public administration (14.2 percent), trade (13.5 percent), and health care and social assistance (13.2 percent).

Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
(NAICS-based, millions - actual)

Industry	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	% Change
All Goods Producing	$1,570	$1,638	1.7
Agric., Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	142	153	8.3
Mining & Oil & Gas	94	87	-7.6
Manufacturing	694	696	0.2
Construction	566	618	9.3
Utilities	75	83	11.9
All Service Producing	6,406	6,649	3.8
Trade	1,084	1,117	3.0
Transportation & Storage	343	326	-5.0
Information & Cultural	203	208	2.4
Finance & Real Estate	562	586	4.3
Professional & Personal Service	1,229	1,302	6.0
Educational Services	790	840	6.3
Health Care & Social Asst.	1,036	1,096	5.7
Public Administration	1,159	1,175	1.4

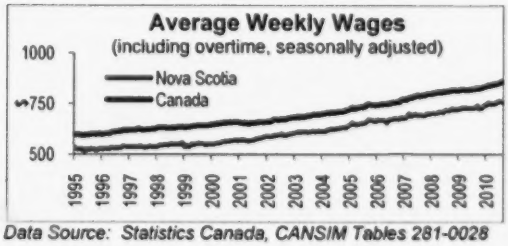
Data Source: Statistics Canada, Estimates of Labour Income, 13F0016X; CANSIM Table 382-0006. Numbers may not total due to rounding
Note: Public Administration is total of federal, provincial and local administration.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

Jan-Aug 2010 vs. Jan-Aug 2009

(September 2010 will be released November 25th, 2010)

In the first eight months of 2010, the average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees in Nova Scotia increased 3.5 percent over the same period in 2009. In comparison, the average weekly earnings for all employees in Canada rose 3.2 percent. Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings in the first eight months of 2010 were $92.42 lower than Canada's (or 89.1 percent of the Canadian average).



Data Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Tables 281-0028

In Nova Scotia in the first eight months of 2010, average weekly payroll employment (seasonally adjusted) was 392,604 (excludes self-employment), a 2.2 percent increase over the same period 2009. In comparison, Canada's average weekly employment was 14.6 million, an increase of 0.4 percent over the same period 2009.

Average Weekly Earnings and Employment

	Canada	Nova Scotia
Average Weekly Earnings Industrial Aggregate (Includes Overtime, All Employees)		
Jan-Aug 2009	$820.38	$728.57
Jan-Aug 2010p	$846.86	$754.44
Average Weekly Employment (Number, All employees)		
Jan-Aug 2009	14,572,757	392,604
Jan-Aug 2010 p	14,632,186	401,107

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-X; CANSIM Tables 281-0023 and 281-0026 [p] preliminary

Average Weekly Earnings by Industry
Nova Scotia
(including overtime)

Industry (NAICS-based)	Jan-Aug 2009	Jan-Aug 2010 p	% Change
Industrial Aggregate	**$728.57**	**$754.44**	**3.5**
Goods Producing	*875.47*	*917.10*	*4.8*
Construction	832.46	860.62	3.4
Manufacturing	830.45	873.71	5.2
Service Producing	*702.41*	*725.75*	*3.3*
Trade	548.71	570.84	4.0
Transportation & Warehousing	821.89	805.57	-2.0
Information & Culture	1,030.06	988.12	-4.1
Finance & Insurance	1,006.17	980.87	-2.5
Professional, Scientific & Technical	973.20	1,035.62	6.4
Admin., Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation	566.19	567.14	0.2
Educational Services	771.54	850.10	10.2
Health Care & Social Assistance	736.24	750.86	2.0
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	485.74	509.18	4.8
Accommodation & Food Services	325.79	344.35	5.7
Other Services (excl. Public Admin.)	622.57	617.51	-0.8
Public Administration	1,006.86	1,018.84	1.2

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-X; CANSIM Table 281-0026 [p] preliminary

In the first eight months of 2010, average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia's goods producing sector increased by 4.8 percent over the same period in 2009 to $917.10, while in the service producing sector, average weekly earnings increased by 3.3 percent to $725.75. For industries for which data is available, average weekly earnings in the first eight of months of 2010 ranged from $344.35 in accommodation and food services industries to $1,035.62 in professional, scientific and technical services.

EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Jan-Aug 2010 vs. Jan-Aug 2009

(September 2010 will be released November 17th, 2010)

In the first eight months of 2010, there was an average of 46,876 beneficiaries in Nova Scotia that received EI benefits (excludes employment insurance claimants receiving employment and support measures benefits). This figure is 0.2 percent lower than in the same period in 2009. Nationwide, there were 1,046,645 beneficiaries, a 4.4 percent decrease over the same period in 2009. In Nova Scotia, EI benefit payments in the first eight months of 2010 were 2.6 percent lower than in the same period 2009. Nationwide, EI benefit payments were 0.5 percent lower.

EI Beneficiaries and Benefits

	Canada		Nova Scotia	
	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Millions	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Millions
Jan-Aug 2009	1,094,246	14,654.5	46,949	601.8
Jan-Aug 2010p	1,046,645	14,584.4	46,876	586.2

Data Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 276-0001 and 276-000
[1] Preliminary year-to-date monthly average

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

Jan-Jun 2010 vs. Jan-Jun 2009

Data from the Statistics Canada *Public Sector FMS Reports* indicate that there was an average of 128,852 public sector employees in Nova Scotia in the first half of 2010, an increase of 1.0 percent over the first half of 2009. The government sector increased 1.1 percent to 120,650 while the business enterprises sector decreased 0.6 percent to 8,202. The federal government figure increased 0.7 percent to 24,281. The military component of federal employees in Nova Scotia increased 2.0 percent to 10,568.

Public Sector Employment
Nova Scotia

	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	%Change
Federal (incl. Military)	24,123	24,281	0.7
Military	*10,361*	*10,568*	*2.0*
Provincial General	11,906	11,926	0.2
Health & Social Services	30,290	31,088	2.6
Universities & Colleges	13,270	12,595	-5.1
Local General	17,379	17,725	2.0
School Boards	22,413	23,035	2.8
Total Government	**119,380**	**120,650**	**1.1**
Government Business Enterprises	**8,251**	**8,202**	**-0.6**
Federal	5,888	5,608	-4.8
Provincial	1,873	2,104	12.3
Local	489	490	0.2
Total Public Sector	**127,631**	**128,852**	**1.0**

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.
Note: Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding. Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Public Institutions' Public Sector FMS data reported total public sector wages and salaries decreased 0.2 percent in the first half of 2010 over the same period 2009 to $2,954 million, with 94.4 percent of total public sector wages and salaries from total government and 5.6 percent from government business enterprises.

Public Sector Wages & Salaries
Nova Scotia ($'000)

	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	% Change
Federal (incl. Military)	$826,201	$833,979	0.9
Military	*341,822*	*357,247*	*4.5*
Provincial General	303,790	280,497	-7.7
Health & Social Services	700,079	714,434	2.1
Universities & Colleges	337,261	322,115	-4.5
Local General	180,477	184,073	2.0
School Boards	439,707	451,919	2.8
Total Government	**2,787,512**	**2,787,018**	**0.0**
Government Business Enterprises	**172,401**	**166,491**	**-3.4**
Federal	134,279	130,284	-3.0
Provincial	30,363	28,283	-6.9
Local	7,759	7,924	2.1
Total Public Sector	**2,959,913**	**2,953,508**	**-0.2**

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.
Note: Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding. Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

ABOUT THE LABOUR MARKET MONTHLY

The *Labour Market Monthly*[1], produced monthly by the Economics & Statistics Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Finance, is based primarily on data from the *Labour Force Survey (LFS)*, a household survey carried out monthly by Statistics Canada. The *LFS* is a sample of individuals who are representative of the civilian, non-institutionalised population 15 years of age or older in Canada's ten provinces. Specifically excluded from the coverage of the *LFS* are residents of the Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces and institutionalised residents. These groups represent an exclusion of approximately 2 per cent of the population aged 15 or over. As of January 2006, the sample size has been approximately 53,372 households across Canada, with 2,873 of those in Nova Scotia.

Since its inception in 1945, the objectives of the *LFS* have been to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications—employed, unemployed and not in the labour force—and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories. Data from the *Survey* provide information on major labour market trends such as shifts in employment across industrial sectors, hours worked, labour force participation and employment rates.

The *Labour Market Monthly* emphasizes the Nova Scotia employment situation and includes tables for Nova Scotia, its economic regions, and the Metropolitan Halifax area. The *Labour Force Monthly* coincides with Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey release dates and will be available online at: www.gov.ns.ca/finance.

Specific release dates each month are noted below:

Labour Force Survey Release Dates 2010

Data for:	Release Date:
January	*February 5, 2010*
February	*March 12, 2010*
March	*April 9, 2010*
April	*May 7, 2010*
May	*June 4, 2010*
June	*July 9, 2010*
July	*August 6, 2010*
August	*September 10, 2010*
September	*October 8, 2010*
October	*November 5, 2010*
November	*December 3, 2010*
December	*January 2011*

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001-X; http://www.statcan.ca/english/Release/index.htm

Inquiries or suggestions with regards to the *Labour Market Monthly* or data contained within are welcome and should be directed to:

Bill Steele
Economics & Statistics Division
Nova Scotia Department of Finance
1723 Hollis Street, PO Box 187
Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3J 2N3

Telephone: (902) 424-6131
Facsimile: (902) 424-0714
E-mail: steelewr@gov.ns.ca
Web Site: http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/statistics/agency/

[1] *Effective March 10, 2006, the Labour Market Report replaces the former Employment Situation Report and Labour Market Report of the Economics & Statistics Division.*

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following are key definitions used in the LFS. For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions refer to Statistics Canada, Guide to the Labour Force Survey, Catalogue No. 71-543-GIE. Statistics Canada outlines other labour force information products and services in Labour Force Survey Products and Services, Catalogue No. 71-544-XIE.

Population: The target population covered by the survey corresponds to all persons aged 15 years and over residing in the provinces of Canada, with the exception of the following: 1) persons living on Indian Reserves, 2) full-time members of the regular Armed Forces, and 3) persons living in institutions.

Labour Force: The civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over that, during the survey reference week, was employed or unemployed and actively looking for work. Prior to 1966, persons aged 14 and over were covered by the survey.

Employment: Employed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Full-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job.

Part-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job.

Unemployment: Unemployed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Not in the Labour Force: Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets, that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Unemployment Rate: Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

Participation Rate: The total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Employment Rate: The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, province, etc.) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Seasonal Adjustment (s.a.): Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those which are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as long-term cyclical fluctuations. The seasonal adjustment program is a complicated computer program which differentiates between these seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements in a series over a number of years and, on the basis of past movements, estimates appropriate seasonal factors for current data. On an annual basis, the historic series of seasonally adjusted data are revised in light of the most recent information on changes in seasonality.

Wages and salaries: is an aggregate of many types of payments made to employees—regular remuneration, directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, retroactive wage payments and stock options. Wages and salaries are estimated on a "gross" basis that is, prior to deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, employment insurance, pension funds, etc. Supplementary labour income, which is defined as payments made by employers for the future benefit of their employees, comprises

employer contributions to employee welfare, pensions, workers compensation and employment insurance. Wages and salaries, as well as, supplementary labour income are the components of Labour Income (all compensation paid to employees).

Wages and salaries estimates are derived to supply the System of National Accounts (SNA) with the Labour Income component of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Monthly estimates of wages and salaries are published, on a quarterly basis, for 16 industry groups. Industrial coverage is based on the North American Standard Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions from Statistics Canada, Estimates of Labour Income, Catalogue No. 13F0022-X or refer to:
http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2602&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2

Average Weekly Employment: For purposes of developing average weekly employment and average weekly earnings data, the target population of the Statistics Canada Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), is composed of all employers in Canada, except, 1) those owners or partners of unincorporated business and professional practices, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, persons working outside Canada, casual workers for whom a T-4 is not required; 2) agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations; and 3) the military. It draws its sample from the Business Register (BR) maintained by the Business Register Division of Statistics Canada and from a list of all businesses registered in Canada Customs and Revenue Agency's Business Number program with one or more active payroll deduction accounts.

Average Weekly Earnings: The Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours is produced from the combination of the Business Payroll Survey results and the payroll deductions administrative data received Canada Customs and Revenue Agency.

SEPH is Canada's only source of detailed information on the total number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours at detailed industrial, provincial and territorial levels.

For further information about the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), No. 2612, refer to Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings and Hours, monthly, Catalogue No. 71-002-X or annual, Catalogue No. 72F0023-X; CANSIM Tables 281-0023, 281-0024, 281-0026 and 281-0027.

Employment Insurance Statistics: The Employment Insurance Statistics Monthly reports official statistics on the operation of the Employment Insurance Statistics Program and provides complementary labour market statistics. Statistics are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes in the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures.

The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who received Employment Insurance (EI) benefits during the Labour Force Survey reference week (usually containing the 15th day of the month).

The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month, e.g., regular, training, job creation, sickness, self-employment, maternity, adoption, parental, retirement, fishing, work sharing and compassionate benefits.

For further information related to the EI data see Statistics Canada, CANSIM Tables 276-0001 and 275-0006, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0006.

Public Sector: The population of public sector employment consists of all institutional units controlled and mainly financed by governments (federal, provincial, territorial and local) in Canada, including their business enterprises. Thus, the term "government" presented in the Statistics Canada's Public Sector Employment Survey includes all organizations controlled by any of the three levels of government that are not-for-profit and perform non-commercial services. The Canadian military (regular forces and reservists) and uniformed RCMP members are included in the federal government. Organizations controlled by government that operate as commercial corporations (such as Canada Post or Hydro-Quebec) are considered government business enterprises. The two combine to give the total public sector.

Employment is a measure of the number of individuals who work within a given industry. In other words, employment refers to the number of persons drawing pay for services rendered or for paid absences, regardless whether employed on a full time, part-time or on a temporary basis.

Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, and retroactive wage payments. Wages and salaries are estimated on a gross basis, that is, before deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, unemployment insurance, or pension plans. Wages and salaries accumulating over time, for example, retroactive payments, are accounted for in the month and year in which they are paid. Supplementary labour income, such as employer contributions to pension, medical or similar plans are not included.

Further information on public sector employment can be downloaded from Statistics Canada, Canadian Statistics module; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004. As well, more detailed information, definitions, data sources and methods for Survey No. 1713 are available at: http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=1713&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2

APPENDIX TABLES

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

	Seasonally adjusted			Annual	Unadjusted			Annual
	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	Change*	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	Change*
Characteristics				Canada				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	27,433.1	27,809.6	27,840.4	407.3	27,433.1	27,809.6	27,840.4	407.3
Labour force ('000)	18,379.3	18,702.7	18,698.4	319.1	18,300.6	18,627.8	18,629.4	328.8
Employment ('000)	16,837.5	17,209.7	17,212.7	375.2	16,909.4	17,248.4	17,285.2	375.8
Employment full-time ('000)	13,691.2	13,862.6	13,909.8	218.6	13,687.8	13,941.1	13,934.7	246.9
Employment part-time ('000)	3,146.4	3,347.1	3,302.9	156.5	3,221.7	3,307.3	3,350.5	128.8
Unemployment ('000)	1,541.7	1,493.0	1,485.7	-56.0	1,391.1	1,379.4	1,344.3	-46.8
Unemployment rate (%)	8.4	8.0	7.9	-0.5	7.6	7.4	7.2	-0.4
Participation rate (%)	67.0	67.3	67.2	0.2	66.7	67.0	66.9	0.2
Employment rate (%)	61.4	61.9	61.8	0.4	61.6	62.0	62.1	0.5
				Newfoundland and Labrador				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	429.9	432.0	432.0	2.1	429.9	432.0	432.0	2.1
Labour force ('000)	256.4	263.8	259.8	3.4	253.4	265.5	257.6	4.2
Employment ('000)	212.9	228.3	226.0	13.1	214.8	236.6	227.8	13.0
Employment full-time ('000)	181.3	195.2	194.2	12.9	183.1	204.9	195.9	12.8
Employment part-time ('000)	31.6	33.1	31.8	0.2	31.7	31.7	31.9	0.2
Unemployment ('000)	43.6	35.5	33.8	-9.8	38.6	28.9	29.8	-8.8
Unemployment rate (%)	17.0	13.5	13.0	-4.0	15.2	10.9	11.6	-3.6
Participation rate (%)	59.6	61.1	60.1	0.5	58.9	61.5	59.6	0.7
Employment rate (%)	49.5	52.8	52.3	2.8	50.0	54.8	52.7	2.7
				Prince Edward Island				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	116.4	117.9	118.2	1.8	116.4	117.9	118.2	1.8
Labour force ('000)	79.7	80.8	81.5	1.8	79.1	80.9	80.7	1.6
Employment ('000)	70.6	69.8	71.0	0.4	71.6	72.0	71.8	0.2
Employment full-time ('000)	57.2	57.0	58.1	0.9	57.5	59.0	58.1	0.6
Employment part-time ('000)	13.4	12.7	12.9	-0.5	14.1	13.0	13.8	-0.3
Unemployment ('000)	9.1	11.0	10.5	1.4	7.5	8.9	8.9	1.4
Unemployment rate (%)	11.4	13.6	12.9	1.5	9.5	11.0	11.0	1.5
Participation rate (%)	68.5	68.5	69.0	0.5	68.0	68.6	68.3	0.3
Employment rate (%)	60.7	59.2	60.1	-0.6	61.5	61.1	60.7	-0.8
				Nova Scotia				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	773.7	777.2	777.4	3.7	773.7	777.2	777.4	3.7
Labour force ('000)	499.7	504.5	499.4	-0.3	498.9	503.4	499.4	0.5
Employment ('000)	454.0	459.1	450.5	-3.5	458.4	460.7	454.6	-3.8
Employment full-time ('000)	373.7	368.8	365.2	-8.5	375.0	370.0	366.8	-8.2
Employment part-time ('000)	80.3	90.3	85.3	5.0	83.4	90.7	87.8	4.4
Unemployment ('000)	45.7	45.5	48.9	3.2	40.5	42.7	44.8	4.3
Unemployment rate (%)	9.1	9.0	9.8	0.7	8.1	8.5	9.0	0.9
Participation rate (%)	64.6	64.9	64.2	-0.4	64.5	64.8	64.2	-0.3
Employment rate (%)	58.7	59.1	57.9	-0.8	59.2	59.3	58.5	-0.7

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces (continued)

	Seasonally adjusted			*Annual*	Unadjusted			*Annual*
	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	*Change**	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	*Change**
				New Brunswick				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	622.3	625.5	625.9	3.6	622.3	625.5	625.9	3.6
Labour force ('000)	403.7	401.7	401.6	-2.1	401.7	401.0	399.7	-2.0
Employment ('000)	370.0	362.3	362.1	-7.9	373.1	368.0	365.9	-7.2
Employment full-time ('000)	312.5	305.5	306.7	-5.8	316.4	313.3	310.9	-5.5
Employment part-time ('000)	57.5	56.9	55.5	-2.0	56.7	54.6	55.0	-1.7
Unemployment ('000)	33.7	39.4	39.5	5.8	28.6	33.0	33.9	5.3
Unemployment rate (%)	8.3	9.8	9.8	1.5	7.1	8.2	8.5	1.4
Participation rate (%)	64.9	64.2	64.2	-0.7	64.6	64.1	63.9	-0.7
Employment rate (%)	59.5	57.9	57.9	-1.6	60.0	58.8	58.5	-1.5
Characteristics				Quebec				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	6,458.7	6,533.4	6,540.3	81.6	6,458.7	6,533.4	6,540.3	81.6
Labour force ('000)	4,183.1	4,283.8	4,293.7	110.6	4,162.8	4,280.9	4,281.8	119.0
Employment ('000)	3,836.1	3,953.4	3,949.6	113.5	3,858.1	3,983.4	3,971.2	113.1
Employment full-time ('000)	3,143.5	3,191.8	3,189.8	46.3	3,136.3	3,222.7	3,187.1	50.8
Employment part-time ('000)	692.6	761.6	759.8	67.2	721.8	760.7	784.1	62.3
Unemployment ('000)	347.0	330.4	344.1	-2.9	304.6	297.5	310.6	6.0
Unemployment rate (%)	8.3	7.7	8.0	-0.3	7.3	6.9	7.3	0.0
Participation rate (%)	64.8	65.6	65.6	0.8	64.5	65.5	65.5	1.0
Employment rate (%)	59.4	60.5	60.4	1.0	59.7	61.0	60.7	1.0
				Ontario				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	10,707.6	10,853.6	10,866.8	159.2	10,707.6	10,853.6	10,866.8	159.2
Labour force ('000)	7,180.1	7,307.3	7,287.3	107.2	7,151.6	7,264.7	7,257.4	105.8
Employment ('000)	6,531.3	6,662.0	6,659.2	127.9	6,573.1	6,659.3	6,699.5	126.4
Employment full-time ('000)	5,296.3	5,356.4	5,385.8	89.5	5,309.7	5,372.7	5,414.3	104.6
Employment part-time ('000)	1,234.9	1,305.5	1,273.4	38.5	1,263.4	1,286.6	1,285.2	21.8
Unemployment ('000)	648.8	645.3	628.1	-20.7	578.4	605.4	557.9	-20.5
Unemployment rate (%)	9.0	8.8	8.6	-0.4	8.1	8.3	7.7	-0.4
Participation rate (%)	67.1	67.3	67.1	0.0	66.8	66.9	66.8	0.0
Employment rate (%)	61.0	61.4	61.3	0.3	61.4	61.4	61.7	0.3
				Manitoba				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	926.9	939.8	940.9	14.0	926.9	939.8	940.9	14.0
Labour force ('000)	642.9	659.0	659.6	16.7	640.2	656.7	656.9	16.7
Employment ('000)	606.1	623.7	625.3	19.2	607.9	624.3	627.3	19.4
Employment full-time ('000)	489.5	502.4	504.6	15.1	489.9	503.7	505.2	15.3
Employment part-time ('000)	116.6	121.2	120.7	4.1	118.0	120.7	122.1	4.1
Unemployment ('000)	36.8	35.4	34.3	-2.5	32.3	32.3	29.7	-2.6
Unemployment rate (%)	5.7	5.4	5.2	-0.5	5.0	4.9	4.5	-0.5
Participation rate (%)	69.4	70.1	70.1	0.7	69.1	69.9	69.8	0.7
Employment rate (%)	65.4	66.4	66.5	1.1	65.6	66.4	66.7	1.1

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces (continued)

	Seasonally adjusted			*Annual*	Unadjusted			*Annual*
	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	*Change**	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	*Change**
				Saskatchewan				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	783.0	794.1	794.8	11.8	783.0	794.1	794.8	11.8
Labour force ('000)	547.9	557.8	557.7	9.8	544.7	555.3	554.4	9.7
Employment ('000)	519.8	526.8	525.8	6.0	520.6	528.1	525.8	5.2
Employment full-time ('000)	425.1	426.1	435.6	10.5	423.8	428.4	435.1	11.3
Employment part-time ('000)	94.7	100.7	90.1	-4.6	96.8	99.8	90.8	-6.0
Unemployment ('000)	28.1	30.9	32.0	3.9	24.1	27.2	28.5	4.4
Unemployment rate (%)	5.1	5.5	5.7	0.6	4.4	4.9	5.1	0.7
Participation rate (%)	70.0	70.2	70.2	0.2	69.6	69.9	69.8	0.2
Employment rate (%)	66.4	66.3	66.2	-0.2	66.5	66.5	66.2	-0.3
				Alberta				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	2,887.1	2,939.7	2,943.4	56.3	2,887.1	2,939.7	2,943.4	56.3
Labour force ('000)	2,127.5	2,135.8	2,150.8	23.3	2,115.3	2,122.1	2,138.7	23.4
Employment ('000)	1,975.1	2,004.2	2,021.2	46.1	1,966.6	1,997.4	2,015.9	49.3
Employment full-time ('000)	1,628.5	1,652.2	1,655.2	26.7	1,618.3	1,651.4	1,647.2	28.9
Employment part-time ('000)	346.5	352.0	366.0	19.5	348.2	346.1	368.7	20.5
Unemployment ('000)	152.4	131.6	129.5	-22.9	148.7	124.7	122.8	-25.9
Unemployment rate (%)	7.2	6.2	6.0	-1.2	7.0	5.9	5.7	-1.3
Participation rate (%)	73.7	72.7	73.1	-0.6	73.3	72.2	72.7	-0.6
Employment rate (%)	68.4	68.2	68.7	0.3	68.1	67.9	68.5	0.4
Characteristics				British Columbia				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	3,727.5	3,796.4	3,800.7	73.2	3,727.5	3,796.4	3,800.7	73.2
Labour force ('000)	2,458.4	2,508.2	2,507.0	48.6	2,453.0	2,497.4	2,502.9	49.9
Employment ('000)	2,261.7	2,320.3	2,321.8	60.1	2,265.2	2,318.6	2,325.4	60.2
Employment full-time ('000)	1,783.5	1,807.1	1,814.5	31.0	1,777.7	1,815.1	1,814.1	36.4
Employment part-time ('000)	478.2	513.1	507.3	29.1	487.5	503.5	511.2	23.7
Unemployment ('000)	196.7	187.9	185.1	-11.6	187.8	178.8	177.5	-10.3
Unemployment rate (%)	8.0	7.5	7.4	-0.6	7.7	7.2	7.1	-0.6
Participation rate (%)	66.0	66.1	66.0	0.0	65.8	65.8	65.9	0.1
Employment rate (%)	60.7	61.1	61.1	0.4	60.8	61.1	61.2	0.4

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

TABLE 2. Nova Scotia Economic Regions/Halifax CMA

(3-month moving average, unadjusted)

Characteristics	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	Annual Change*	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	Annual Change *
	Canada				Nova Scotia			
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	27,397.7	27,774.8	27,809.8	412.1	773.3	776.8	777.1	3.8
Labour force ('000)	18,459.0	18,926.1	18,790.7	331.7	501.9	512.7	506.2	4.3
Employment ('000)	16,963.7	17,383.1	17,326.7	363.0	458.2	466.5	460.5	2.3
Employment full-time ('000)	13,871.4	14,243.3	14,102.7	231.3	379.6	383.5	374.8	-4.8
Employment part-time ('000)	3,092.3	3,139.8	3,224.0	131.7	78.6	83.0	85.7	7.1
Unemployment ('000)	1,495.2	1,543.0	1,464.0	-31.2	43.7	46.2	45.8	2.1
Unemployment rate (%)	8.1	8.2	7.8	-0.3	8.7	9.0	9.0	0.3
Participation rate (%)	67.4	68.1	67.6	0.2	64.9	66.0	65.1	0.2
Employment rate (%)	61.9	62.6	62.3	0.4	59.3	60.1	59.3	0.0
	1230 - Annapolis Valley				1210 - Cape Breton			
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	101.8	102.3	102.3	0.5	114.8	114.1	114.1	-0.7
Labour force ('000)	62.4	62.3	63.5	1.1	64.6	68.8	66.9	2.3
Employment ('000)	57.1	56.9	57.5	0.4	55.8	58.5	56.8	1.0
Employment full-time ('000)	46.6	45.8	45.7	-0.9	46.0	48.9	47.2	1.2
Employment part-time ('000)	10.4	11.2	11.8	1.4	9.8	9.6	9.6	-0.2
Unemployment ('000)	5.3	5.4	6.0	0.7	8.8	10.3	10.1	1.3
Unemployment rate (%)	8.5	8.7	9.4	0.9	13.6	15.0	15.1	1.5
Participation rate (%)	61.3	60.9	62.1	0.8	56.3	60.3	58.6	2.3
Employment rate (%)	56.1	55.6	56.2	0.1	48.6	51.3	49.8	1.2
	1250 - Halifax County				Halifax Metro (CMA)			
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	322.1	326.0	326.3	4.2	322.1	326.0	326.3	4.2
Labour force ('000)	230.2	233.2	230.7	0.5	230.2	233.2	230.7	0.5
Employment ('000)	214.5	217.5	215.1	0.6	214.5	217.5	215.1	0.6
Employment full-time ('000)	180.0	178.5	174.8	-5.2	180.0	178.5	174.8	-5.2
Employment part-time ('000)	34.5	39.0	40.3	5.8	34.5	39.0	40.3	5.8
Unemployment ('000)	15.7	15.7	15.6	-0.1	15.7	15.7	15.6	-0.1
Unemployment rate (%)	6.8	6.7	6.8	0.0	6.8	6.7	6.8	0.0
Participation rate (%)	71.5	71.5	70.7	-0.8	71.5	71.5	70.7	-0.8
Employment rate (%)	66.6	66.7	65.9	-0.7	66.6	66.7	65.9	-0.7
	1220 - North Shore				1240 - Southern			
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	131.4	131.4	131.4	0.0	103.2	103.0	103.0	-0.2
Labour force ('000)	82.1	81.6	79.7	-2.4	62.6	66.8	65.4	2.8
Employment ('000)	73.5	73.9	72.5	-1.0	57.4	59.7	58.5	1.1
Employment full-time ('000)	61.0	62.3	60.6	-0.4	46.1	48.1	46.5	0.4
Employment part-time ('000)	12.5	11.5	11.9	-0.6	11.3	11.6	12.0	0.7
Unemployment ('000)	8.6	7.7	7.2	-1.4	5.2	7.1	6.9	1.7
Unemployment rate (%)	10.5	9.4	9.0	-1.5	8.3	10.6	10.6	2.3
Participation rate (%)	62.5	62.1	60.7	-1.8	60.7	64.9	63.5	2.8
Employment rate (%)	55.9	56.2	55.2	-0.7	55.6	58.0	56.8	1.2

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

TABLE 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Province

Employment - Seasonally Adjusted ('000)

	Total			Annual	Full-time			Annual	Part-time			Annual
	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	Change*	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	Change*	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	Change*
Canada	16,837.5	17,209.7	17,212.7	375.2	13,691.2	13,862.6	13,909.8	218.6	3,146.4	3,347.1	3,302.9	156.5
NL	212.9	228.3	226.0	13.1	181.3	195.2	194.2	12.9	31.6	33.1	31.8	0.2
PEI	70.6	69.8	71.0	0.4	57.2	57.0	58.1	0.9	13.4	12.7	12.9	-0.5
NS	454.0	459.1	450.5	-3.5	373.7	368.8	365.2	-8.5	80.3	90.3	85.3	5.0
NB	370.0	362.3	362.1	-7.9	312.5	305.5	306.7	-5.8	57.5	56.9	55.5	-2.0
QC	3,836.1	3,953.4	3,949.6	113.5	3,143.5	3,191.8	3,189.8	46.3	692.6	761.6	759.8	67.2
ON	6,531.3	6,662.0	6,659.2	127.9	5,296.3	5,356.4	5,385.8	89.5	1,234.9	1,305.5	1,273.4	38.5
MB	606.1	623.7	625.3	19.2	489.5	502.4	504.6	15.1	116.6	121.2	120.7	4.1
SK	519.8	526.8	525.8	6.0	425.1	426.1	435.6	10.5	94.7	100.7	90.1	-4.6
AB	1,975.1	2,004.2	2,021.2	46.1	1,628.5	1,652.2	1,655.2	26.7	346.5	352.0	366.0	19.5
BC	2,261.7	2,320.3	2,321.8	60.1	1,783.5	1,807.1	1,814.5	31.0	478.2	513.1	507.3	29.1

Employment - Actual (000's)

	Total			Annual	Full-time			Annual	Part-time			Annual
	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	Change*	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	Change*	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	Change*
Canada	16,909.4	17,248.4	17,285.2	375.8	13,687.8	13,941.1	13,934.7	246.9	3,221.7	3,307.3	3,350.5	128.8
NL	214.8	236.6	227.8	13.0	183.1	204.9	195.9	12.8	31.7	31.7	31.9	0.2
PEI	71.6	72.0	71.8	0.2	57.5	59.0	58.1	0.6	14.1	13.0	13.8	-0.3
NS	458.4	460.7	454.6	-3.8	375.0	370.0	366.8	-8.2	83.4	90.7	87.8	4.4
NB	373.1	368.0	365.9	-7.2	316.4	313.3	310.9	-5.5	56.7	54.6	55.0	-1.7
QC	3,858.1	3,983.4	3,971.2	113.1	3,136.3	3,222.7	3,187.1	50.8	721.8	760.7	784.1	62.3
ON	6,573.1	6,659.3	6,699.5	126.4	5,309.7	5,372.7	5,414.3	104.6	1,263.4	1,286.6	1,285.2	21.8
MB	607.9	624.3	627.3	19.4	489.9	503.7	505.2	15.3	118.0	120.7	122.1	4.1
SK	520.6	528.1	525.8	5.2	423.8	428.4	435.1	11.3	96.8	99.8	90.8	-6.0
AB	1,966.6	1,997.4	2,015.9	49.3	1,618.3	1,651.4	1,647.2	28.9	348.2	346.1	368.7	20.5
BC	2,265.2	2,318.6	2,325.4	60.2	1,777.7	1,815.1	1,814.1	36.4	487.5	503.5	511.2	23.7

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year.

TABLE 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Province (continued)

15-24 Age Group - Seasonally Adjusted

	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual
	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	Change*	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	Change*	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	Change*
Canada	2,810.4	2,821.0	2,827.4	17.0	2,382.4	2,401.6	2,402.7	20.3	15.2	14.9	15.0	-0.2
NL	33.9	36.5	33.8	-0.1	26.0	29.1	28.1	2.1	23.3	20.5	16.9	-6.4
PEI	13.8	13.5	13.8	0.0	11.4	11.1	11.6	0.2	17.4	17.8	15.9	-1.5
NS	80.1	79.3	78.1	-2.0	68.3	66.9	65.7	-2.6	14.7	15.6	15.9	1.2
NB	61.3	57.4	57.9	-3.4	52.8	48.3	47.8	-5.0	13.9	15.9	17.4	3.5
QC	619.7	659.5	662.2	42.5	534.4	572.9	575.8	41.4	13.8	13.1	13.0	-0.8
ON	1,064.3	1,051.2	1,055.2	-9.1	878.3	863.5	861.3	-17.0	17.5	17.9	18.4	0.9
MB	110.5	111.9	109.3	-1.2	98.4	100.2	99.2	0.8	11.0	10.5	9.2	-1.8
SK	96.7	91.4	92.5	-4.2	86.9	82.4	82.8	-4.1	10.1	10.0	10.6	0.5
AB	354.1	340.8	345.1	-9.0	307.7	302.7	307.0	-0.7	13.1	11.2	11.1	-2.0
BC	375.9	379.4	379.5	3.6	318.3	324.6	323.3	5.0	15.3	14.4	14.8	-0.5

15-24 Age Group - Actual

	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual
	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	Change*	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	Change*	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	Change*
Canada	2,706.6	2,712.4	2,716.0	9.4	2,316.9	2,309.3	2,328.5	11.6	14.4	14.9	14.3	-0.1
NL	31.3	34.1	31.3	0.0	24.6	27.7	26.8	2.2	21.4	19.1	14.7	-6.7
PEI	13.3	13.0	13.4	0.1	10.9	10.8	11.2	0.3	18.0	16.9	15.7	-2.3
NS	77.9	76.2	76.3	-1.6	66.5	63.7	64.3	-2.2	14.6	16.4	15.9	1.3
NB	57.3	53.5	54.1	-3.2	50.0	45.2	44.9	-5.1	12.7	15.5	17.0	4.3
QC	597.3	643.9	641.6	44.3	522.9	558.0	565.8	42.9	12.5	13.3	11.8	-0.7
ON	1,024.0	1,001.7	1,005.9	-18.1	857.4	822.8	832.6	-24.8	16.3	17.9	17.2	0.9
MB	107.8	108.3	106.0	-1.8	95.5	96.6	96.4	0.9	11.4	10.8	9.1	-2.3
SK	92.9	88.3	88.7	-4.2	83.4	79.5	78.9	-4.5	10.1	9.9	11.0	0.9
AB	343.2	326.8	332.9	-10.3	298.4	291.0	296.1	-2.3	13.1	11.0	11.1	-2.0
BC	361.5	366.5	365.7	4.2	307.3	314.0	311.6	4.3	15.0	14.3	14.8	-0.2

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

TABLE 4. Employment by Sector, Canada and Nova Scotia**

Canada - Actual

	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual
	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	Change*	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	Change*	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	Change*
Total, all industries	18,300.6	18,627.8	18,629.4	328.8	16,909.4	17,248.4	17,285.2	375.8	7.6	7.4	7.2	-0.4
Goods-producing sector	4,113.9	4,127.8	4,159.2	45.3	3,803.4	3,884.8	3,897.2	93.8	7.5	5.9	6.3	-1.2
Agriculture	353.7	330.5	341.4	-12.3	335.2	315.8	321.8	-13.4	5.2	4.4	5.7	0.5
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	341.7	365.2	356.6	14.9	301.7	343.1	329.2	27.5	11.7	6.1	7.7	-4.0
Forestry and logging with support activities	54.7	64.6	59.7	5.0	44.4	58.8	50.8	6.4	18.8	9.0	14.9	-3.9
Fishing, hunting and trapping	21.1	24.9	22.6	1.5	15.7	20.3	17.4	1.7	25.6	18.1	23.0	-2.6
Mining and oil and gas extraction	265.9	275.7	274.4	8.5	241.6	264.0	261.0	19.4	9.1	4.3	4.8	-4.3
Utilities	151.2	153.0	157.3	6.1	149.9	151.0	153.0	3.1	0.0	1.3	2.7	2.7
Construction	1,330.7	1,393.5	1,408.5	77.8	1,232.8	1,297.9	1,312.4	79.6	7.4	6.9	6.8	-0.6
Manufacturing	1,936.7	1,885.6	1,895.4	-41.3	1,783.9	1,777.0	1,780.8	-3.1	7.9	5.8	6.0	-1.9
Durables	1,139.5	1,079.4	1,104.6	-34.9	1,044.6	1,023.2	1,040.1	-4.5	8.3	5.2	5.8	-2.5
Non-durables	797.2	806.1	790.8	-6.4	739.3	753.8	740.7	1.4	7.3	6.5	6.3	-1.0
Services-producing sector	13,726.1	13,965.0	13,960.7	234.6	13,106.0	13,363.6	13,388.0	282.0	4.5	4.3	4.1	-0.4
Trade	2,776.0	2,803.8	2,791.3	15.3	2,634.6	2,664.9	2,661.2	26.6	5.1	5.0	4.7	-0.4
Wholesale trade	665.5	664.2	676.4	10.9	638.1	637.0	647.0	8.9	4.1	4.1	4.4	0.3
Retail trade	2,110.6	2,139.6	2,114.8	4.2	1,996.5	2,027.9	2,014.2	17.7	5.4	5.2	4.8	-0.6
Transportation and warehousing	865.4	866.5	864.2	-1.2	824.7	837.3	832.9	8.2	4.7	3.4	3.6	-1.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,157.3	1,123.0	1,139.7	-17.6	1,115.0	1,090.0	1,105.8	-9.2	3.7	2.9	3.0	-0.7
Finance and insurance	811.5	791.1	813.6	2.1	784.1	768.1	793.4	9.3	3.4	2.9	2.5	-0.9
Real estate and leasing	345.8	331.9	326.1	-19.7	330.9	321.9	312.5	-18.4	4.3	3.0	4.2	-0.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,234.5	1,306.1	1,304.4	69.9	1,183.6	1,265.8	1,264.8	81.2	4.1	3.1	3.0	-1.1
Business, building and other support services	717.5	770.9	761.4	43.9	649.0	697.0	691.3	42.3	9.5	9.6	9.2	-0.3
Educational services	1,270.8	1,246.1	1,284.4	13.6	1,240.0	1,206.0	1,248.3	8.3	2.4	3.2	2.8	0.4
Health care and social assistance	1,992.0	2,107.7	2,095.5	103.5	1,955.0	2,060.8	2,049.2	94.2	1.9	2.2	2.2	0.3
Information, culture and recreation	826.5	816.8	824.8	-1.7	776.5	764.2	776.3	-0.2	6.0	6.4	5.9	-0.1
Accommodation and food services	1,114.7	1,133.9	1,103.8	-10.9	1,025.7	1,046.8	1,024.2	-1.5	8.0	7.7	7.2	-0.8
Other services	822.1	790.9	790.6	-31.5	781.4	758.2	757.8	-23.6	5.0	4.1	4.1	-0.9
Public administration	949.3	999.5	1,000.7	51.4	920.5	972.6	976.2	55.7	3.0	2.7	2.4	-0.6
Unclassified industries***	460.5	534.9	509.5	49.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 4. Employment by Sector, Canada and Nova Scotia** (continued)

	Nova Scotia - Actual**							
	Labour Force - '000s			*Annual*	Employment - '000s			*Annual*
	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	*Change**	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	*Change**
Total, all industries	498.9	503.4	499.4	0.5	458.4	460.7	454.6	-3.8
Goods-producing sector	99.5	102.2	100.7	1.2	88.8	92.0	90.9	2.1
Agriculture	8.7	7.4	7.1	-1.6	7.6	6.9	6.5	-1.1
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	14.5	14.1	12.3	-2.2	11.8	10.9	10.0	-1.8
Forestry and logging with support activities	2.0	3.7	3.5	1.5	1.5	3.1	2.7	1.2
Fishing, hunting and trapping	6.8	7.4	6.2	-0.6	5.5	5.6	5.0	-0.5
Mining and oil and gas extraction	5.7	3.0	2.6	-3.1	4.8	2.3	2.2	-2.6
Utilities	3.6	4.1	4.1	0.5	3.6	4.1	3.9	0.3
Construction	36.4	38.4	40.5	4.1	32.1	34.6	36.4	4.3
Manufacturing	36.3	38.2	36.6	0.3	33.6	35.4	34.1	0.5
Durables	17.9	15.7	14.4	-3.5	16.2	15.0	13.5	-2.7
Non-durables	18.4	22.4	22.1	3.7	17.4	20.5	20.6	3.2
Services-producing sector	388.7	389.4	386.7	-2.0	369.6	368.7	363.7	-5.9
Trade	78.7	80.3	83.3	4.6	74.8	75.2	77.8	3.0
Wholesale trade	14.3	13.3	13.4	-0.9	13.5	12.7	12.0	-1.5
Retail trade	64.4	67.0	69.9	5.5	61.3	62.5	65.7	4.4
Transportation and warehousing	20.9	19.7	19.9	-1.0	20.8	18.6	18.5	-2.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	25.8	25.4	24.2	-1.6	24.6	24.2	23.1	-1.5
Finance and insurance	16.8	18.1	16.3	-0.5	16.5	17.3	15.9	-0.6
Real estate and leasing	9.0	7.3	7.8	-1.2	8.1	6.9	7.2	-0.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	22.3	25.0	22.1	-0.2	21.5	24.3	21.4	-0.1
Business, building and other support services	25.2	28.4	26.9	1.7	22.0	26.0	24.1	2.1
Educational services	41.6	33.7	34.0	-7.6	40.3	32.2	33.3	-7.0
Health care and social assistance	68.8	71.1	72.5	3.7	67.8	69.5	70.5	2.7
Information, culture and recreation	20.0	20.9	21.4	1.4	18.8	19.8	18.6	-0.2
Accommodation and food services	33.9	31.3	31.0	-2.9	29.4	28.5	27.9	-1.5
Other services	18.3	20.9	19.7	1.4	17.4	19.1	18.0	0.6
Public administration	33.2	32.7	31.7	-1.5	32.3	31.3	30.4	-1.9
Unclassified industries***	10.6	11.9	12.0	1.4	-	-	-	-

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

**Note: For consistency purposes we are no longer reporting unemployment rates by industry for Nova Scotia due to issues with small sample sizes. In previous versions of this table (Table 4), any zero value (sometimes appearing as a dash) for an unemployment rate should not be considered reliable due to small sample size. Please also note that where the annual change in the unemployment rate has been calculated between two months and one or both contain a zero value, they should also be considered unreliable.

***Note: Due to issues of small sample size labour force and unemployment rate for Unclassified industries are not reported.

TABLE 5. CMAs of Canada

CMA Data (Unadjusted - Three-month-moving average)

	Unemployment Rate (%)			Annual	Participation Rate (%)			Annual	Employment Rate (%)			Annual
	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	Change*	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	Change*	Oct'09	Sep'10	Oct'10	Change*
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	8.4	8.2	7.6	-0.8	68.6	70.8	70.0	1.4	62.9	65.1	64.7	1.8
Halifax	6.8	6.7	6.8	0.0	71.5	71.5	70.7	-0.8	66.6	66.7	65.9	-0.7
Saint John, New Brunswick	5.4	9.0	7.7	2.3	67.0	66.1	65.9	-1.1	63.4	60.2	60.8	-2.6
Saguenay	6.6	7.8	7.4	0.8	61.9	61.3	59.5	-2.4	57.8	56.5	55.0	-2.8
Quebec	5.2	4.4	4.3	-0.9	65.3	69.9	69.7	4.4	61.9	66.8	66.7	4.8
Trois-Rivières	9.2	9.2	8.7	-0.5	62.0	60.4	60.0	-2.0	56.3	54.9	54.8	-1.5
Sherbrooke	5.7	7.4	6.9	1.2	64.8	66.0	65.9	1.1	61.1	61.0	61.3	0.2
Montreal	9.0	8.5	8.3	-0.7	67.0	67.9	67.3	0.3	61.0	62.1	61.7	0.7
Ottawa-Gatineau	5.6	7.8	7.2	1.6	72.6	74.3	73.2	0.6	68.5	68.5	68.0	-0.5
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	5.7	7.1	6.9	1.2	73.4	72.8	71.3	-2.1	69.3	67.6	66.5	-2.8
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	5.6	8.0	7.3	1.7	72.3	74.8	73.9	1.6	68.3	68.8	68.5	0.2
Kingston	6.1	6.7	7.2	1.1	67.0	63.8	62.5	-4.5	62.8	59.5	58.0	-4.8
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	10.1	10.6	9.8	-0.3	64.2	67.7	67.0	2.8	57.7	60.5	60.3	2.6
Oshawa	9.2	10.9	10.3	1.1	68.2	72.4	71.7	3.5	61.9	64.5	64.3	2.4
Toronto	9.5	10.0	9.3	-0.2	68.2	69.9	69.3	1.1	61.8	63.0	62.8	1.0
Hamilton	8.1	7.7	7.4	-0.7	68.2	67.3	66.7	-1.5	62.7	62.1	61.7	-1.0
St. Catharines - Niagara	9.4	9.3	8.9	-0.5	63.3	63.4	63.0	-0.3	57.3	57.5	57.3	0.0
London	10.3	9.1	8.8	-1.5	66.8	65.5	64.8	-2.0	60.0	59.6	59.1	-0.9
Windsor	12.5	11.5	10.5	-2.0	63.6	63.2	62.7	-0.9	55.7	55.9	56.1	0.4
Kitchener	8.8	7.5	7.4	-1.4	71.9	72.8	71.2	-0.7	65.6	67.3	65.9	0.3
Thunder Bay	7.9	7.0	6.0	-1.9	63.9	62.9	63.2	-0.7	58.7	58.6	59.3	0.6
Winnipeg	6.0	6.3	5.9	-0.1	71.0	72.2	71.7	0.7	66.7	67.7	67.4	0.7
Regina	5.5	5.4	5.3	-0.2	70.6	74.2	74.2	3.6	66.7	70.3	70.3	3.6
Saskatoon	4.3	5.8	5.3	1.0	74.5	72.1	70.7	-3.8	71.3	67.9	66.9	-4.4
Calgary	7.0	6.8	6.8	-0.2	77.3	75.7	74.8	-2.5	71.9	70.5	69.7	-2.2
Edmonton	7.8	7.0	6.3	-1.5	72.8	71.4	71.1	-1.7	67.1	66.3	66.7	-0.4
Abbotsford	7.8	7.5	8.3	0.5	70.8	69.3	69.7	-1.1	65.3	64.2	63.9	-1.4
Vancouver	7.4	7.6	7.5	0.1	67.1	67.6	67.3	0.2	62.1	62.4	62.3	0.2
Victoria	6.8	5.3	5.5	-1.3	67.6	65.2	65.2	-2.4	63.0	61.7	61.6	-1.4

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.